#### UNCLASSIFIED

	AD NUMBER
	AD015567
	CLASSIFICATION CHANGES
TO:	unclassified
FROM:	restricted
	LIMITATION CHANGES
TO	

#### TO:

Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

### FROM:

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; MAR 1954. Other requests shall be referred to Ground Weapons Department, Fire Control Instrument Group, Frankford Arsenal, Box 7989, Philadelphia, PA.

#### **AUTHORITY**

E.O. 10501 dtd 5 Nov 1953.

FROM GENERAL CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE
IN ACCORDANCE WITH
INFORMATION SECURITY PROGRAM REGULATION

DATED - JULY 1972

DOD 5000.1R & EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652 (EXECUTIVE ORDER 10501 AMENDED)

BY

Defense Documentation Conter
Defense Supply Agency
Cameron Station
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

## RESTRICTED SECURITY INFORMATION

# NKFORD ARSENAL

#### TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

H53-21-2



- INFINITY AIMINI POST EXAMINATED OF UNITED MINID A PRISM
TYPE PARALLEL SCUPE

BY BY BY HOLLIS

11 JUNE 1953

Fire Control Instrument Group
FRANKFORD ARSENAL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

## SECURITY INFORMATION RESTRICTED

Optical Dosign Branch Research and Development Division Ground Weapons Department Fire Control Instrument Group Frankford Arsenal, Box 7989 Philadelphia 1, Pa.

Memorandum M53-21-2 10 June 1953

Ord Proj. TR5-5038 FC Proj. 387

X.O. 7818-904

INFINITY LIMING POSTS EXAMINATION OF UNITED KINGDOM PRIBM TYPE PARALLELOSCOPE

Physicist, Optical Design

RAD Division, GWD

Reviewed by:

F.B. PATRICK

Chief, Optical Design Branch

RAD Division, GND

Reviewed by:

W. T. ABELL

Chief, RAD Division

Ground Weapons Department

approved by:

Lt Col, Ord Corps

Chief, Ground Weapons Dept.

WWHollis/1j/715 11 June 1953

> RESTRICTED SECURITY INFORMATION

### INFINITY AIMING POSTS EXAMINATION OF UNITED KINGDOM PRISM TYPE PARALLELOSCOPE

#### LBSTRACT:

This report contains a description of a United Kingdom Prism Type Paralleloscope giving overall weight and dimensions as well as the dimension and optical
quality of the prism therein contained. No attempt has been made to assess the
performance of the instrument inasmuch as performance tests on same are
scheduled by Army Field Forces. Comments are given regarding the modifications
to the instrument which this Arsenal has made because of the fact that it was
received in a damaged condition. Finally, a conclusion is drawn regarding a
similar instrument which could be produced which would be more durable, have
better image quality and be produced in quantity.

#### I. AUTHORITY

The work described in this report was carried out under authority from Office, Chief of Ordnance contained in letter file 00 413.68/69, Subject: Infinity Aining Posts, dated 3 March 1953.

#### II. INTRODUCTION

- l. In conjunction with the program of Tripartite Standardization Army Field Forces has obtained on loan from the United Kingdon one Prism Type Paralleloscope. Permission was granted for a ten day delay en route of this instrument in order that study of same might be made at Frankford Arsemal.
- 2. The Optical Design Branch, Research and Development Division, Ground Weapons Department, FCIG, has been assigned the responsibility for the examination of the technical features of this instrument and this report is a result of that examination.

#### III. DISCUSSION

- 1. The United Kingdom Prism Type Paralleloscope weighs 17 pounds and consists of a case 33\frac{1}{2} inches long by 5\frac{1}{2} inches wide by 3\frac{1}{2} inches deep in which is mounted a 90° prism 30 inches long by 2-1/16 inches wide by 1-1/32 inches deep. (See Figure 3)
- 2. The instrument may be mounted on two steel pickets which are clamped to the instrument as shown in figures 1 and 2. The pickets weigh 29 pounds, are approximately 1 inch in diameter and 29 inches long. The pickets may not be driven into the ground more than  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches because of a circular plate rigidly attached thereto.

- 3. The instrument construction is illustrated in the sectional view of Figure 3. The prism is mounted in a bed of sponge rubber which in turn is comented to a steel support. The steel support is attached to the outer steel case by means of a sponge rubber pad comented both to the support and to the case.
- 4. Upon receipt of the subject instrument at this Arsenal, it was found that the prism was in no way constrained to remain in place in its bed. The longitudinal motion which this lack of constraint permitted had allowed the prism to strike the ends of the steel casing causing extensive damage to the onds of the prism. Since the prism was not constrained in place, it was possible to remove it and inspect it as an individual item. Inspection reveals that the prism is made of a low grade of glass, probably rolled plate, containing imperfections such as bubbles, seeds, and striae. The prism has not been "polished out, inasmuch as a gray color is evident on the polished surfaces. The image quality of the prism is extremely poor. Resolving power measured at the extremes of the prism and at the center is 129 seconds. Theoretical resolving power for a prism of this aperture (1.25 in) would be approximately 4.4 seconds. Considerable astigmatism is evident particularly in the horizontal meridian and image doubling was noted. Although these factors are detrimental to good optical imagery, it is felt that the intended performance of this instrument will not be seriously effected thereby. The deviation error (see Figure 4a) of 10 minutes serves to limit the distance from the Paralleloscope at which a viewing telescope may be placed. (See Appendix I) The pyramidal error (see Figure 4b) of five minutes causes an azimuth displacement of the incident beam which may be compensated for at initial set up of instrument provided it is constant along the prism face.
- 5. In order to insure that no further damage would be incurred by the instrument either in transit or in test, the prism has been secured within the case by means of two metal straps at both ends of the prism. Blocks of rubber have been placed at each end to provent shifting. It is pointed out that pressure of the straps on the prism will probably introduce azimuth errors. In an attempt to avoid this condition, the straps have been adjusted so that very little pressure is exerted on the prism. A test of the instrument in the namer of its use was made to determine the azimuth error present after addition of the straps. The results of the test indicated that the pyramidal error of the prism varied by approximately 4.5 minutes across the prism face.

#### IV. CONCLUSIONS

After examination of this instrument, it is concluded that a similar instrument could be designed which would have as its principal component a series of plane mirrors or prisms rigidly mounted using latest method techniques developed at this Arsenal. Such an instrument could be manufactured with requisite optical quality and durability and further, it is possible that the design could be such that the instrument would "fold up" when not in use.

#### DISTRIBUTION:

FBE, RAD	(2)	
Chiof, FDE	(1)	
FDR File	(2)	
Mr. W.W. Hollis	(1)	
Mr. F.B. Patrick	(2)	

### THRU FBE, RAD:

ER, Annox Library	(8)
EW, Dr. H. Smith	(1)
ORDTR	(5)
ORDIT	(1)
ORD MK	(2)
ORDTX-/AR	(1)
ORD OR	(3)
APG, ATTN: TIB	(1)
ASTIA, ATTN: DGS-SA	(5)

#### APPENDIX I

### Investigation of Effect of Prism Deviation on Maximum Viewing Distance

- 1. The deviation error (E) present in the prism under discussion serves to limit the distance from the Paralleloscope at which a viewing device may be placed without the returning ray missing the entrance pupil of this viewing device.
- 2. To illustrate a method which may be employed to determine this distance we will replace the Porro type prism by a Porro type reflector. The deviation error (E) may be considered as being the result of a rotation of one of the reflector mirrors with respect to the other by an angle of E/2.
- 3. In order that an illustrative example may be given, the following condition will be assumed initially:
  - a. EP of Viewing Telescope = .66 inches
- b. Point source of light so located that if the Porro reflector were perfect the image of the source would appear to be on the optical axis of the viewing telescope.
- c. The space coordinates of point B (see Figure 5) remain essentially unchanged for small values of E/2.
  - d. Deviation error (E) equals 10 minutes equals .00291 radians.
- 4. The results of the computation based on the above assumed conditions reveal that the distance between the viewing device (Panoramic Telescope) and the Paralleloscope should not exceed 15 yards.
- 5. It is pointed out that other sets of initial conditions which might be assumed will give rise to different results; however, the general method of attack is applicable in all cases.
- 6. It is further pointed out that a variation in the distance between light source and the optical axis of the viewing telescope will allow compensation for the prism deviation error.

#### Appendix I Report M53 - 21 - 2

From the geometry of the accompanying figure the following equations result:

(1) From triangle AED ten A = (y/.33)/[D / (D/1.25)coe E] = (y/.33)/(2D/1.25) coeE = 1

(2) From triangle ABC  $\tan A = .955/(D/.625)$ 

(3) From triangle  $O_2$ FE  $y = (D/1.25) \sin 10^4$ 

Equating equations 1 and 2 together and multiplying equation 2 by the quantity 2/2 we obtain after simplification,

 $y \neq .33 = 2(.955)$ y = 1.58

Substituting this value of y into equation 3 we selve for D and find

D = 1.58/.00291 = 1.25 = 541.7 inches = 15 yards

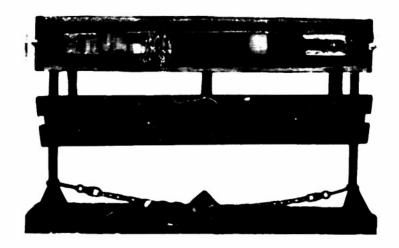


FIG. 1



FIG. 2

NEG. #23832 6-16-53

FRANKFORD ARSENAL

ORD. CORPS

UNITED KINGDOM PARALLELOSCOPE.

BY	DATE	SUBJECT	SHEET NO OF
CHKD. BY	DATE		JOB NO

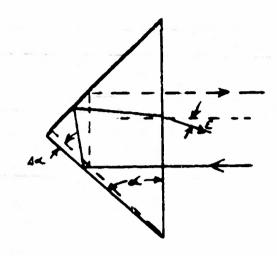


FIG. 4a (END VIEW)
PRISM DEVIATION ERROR, E, MEASURED IN THIS PLANE
DOTTED LINE INDICATES IDEAL PRISM (E = 0)

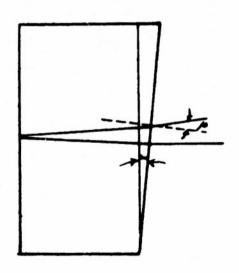


FIG. 4 b (PLAN VIEW)
PYRAMIDAL ERROR, P, MEASURED IN THIS PLANE

W. W. H

ARMY, PRANKETORO ARGENAL PA

8 (.625, .62¢) DIMENSIONS. 0,0g = 1.25 inches. FROM PRISM COORDINATES

